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they know all about Mustang Liniment. Few do. Not to know is

All Sorts of

hurts and many sorts of ails of man and beast need a cooling lotion. Mustang Liniment.

The chinoceros that recently died in the Park Zoo at New York city had a skin eight inches thick. He was a handsome devil, but then, you know, "beauty is only skin deep.

A STUDY OF THE CYCLONE.

The cyclone is a beast of prey, It reams the Western plans, It lives on people, grain and hay And swallows ratiroad trains,

Upon the earth it is a power, And it never stops to rest; Its gats is ninety miles an hour Whene'er it does its best.

Its home is in the Sunny South,
The there its reared and fed;
It scoops its victims in its mouth
And travels on its head.

The lightning flashes from its eyes, while loud its voice doth roat; It- body reaches to the skies, Its course is marked with gore.

Now where those mighty things exist, Which man can not control,
The fellow that would not be missed
Must crawl down in some hole.

—C. E. Goodwin, in Detroit Free Press.

THE FAMILISTERE.

A Wonderful Co-Operative Institution in France.

A Home Where Adults Are at Peace and Children Are Cared For and Educated. The Association Composed of Trust-ed Working-Men.

Much better known than the "Le Claire" Co-operative Institution in Paris, is the "Familistere," at Guise, Mr. Godin's achievement, for it can no longer be called an experiment. This undertaking, as well as that of Mr. Le Claire, is interesting, because, without aggressive agitation, its object was to place on a juster basis the relation between the capitalist and the worker. To the impartial inquirer, it is a patent fact that there are great hardships weighing on many classes of workmen in our present industrial system. How to provide against these is a question daily gaining in interest. Manifold are to provide against these is a question daily gaining in interest. Manifold are the experiments tried in various countries, valuable always, if not as examples to be imitated, as failures to be avoided. France, the birthplace of radical ideas, has not been behind hand in real deas, has not been behind hand in practical illustrations of her theories, and, it is rather remarkable, has sup-plied the two best, most admirable in detail, and most truly successful co-operative schemes of this generation. Mr. Godin's especially not limiting it-self to one establishment, but taking in a halo community of workers.

whole community of workers. Mr. Godin, of Guise, in the Province of Assue, in France, is the owner of large iron works, of a forge and foundry. As far back as 1859 he creeted a gigan-As far back as 1859 he creeted a gigan-tic series of buildings, in which he and his staff of officers reside, together with his workmen. He did not rest satisfied with the excellent results obtained through endowing his employes with every advantage of education, provision for domestic comfort and the like, but he workforther. De about the like but he went farther. Developed his scheme, six years ago, Mr. Godin reorganized his works on a system of associating capital and la or, giving to all those employed, after payment of their regular wages, an interest in the concern, or the principle that each producing ele ment ought to share in the profits in proportion to the services rendered.

We shall begin with a description of the social palace, named 'Familistere,' a word co'ned by Mr. Godin to describe this enlarged family home. The dwelling louses consist of three large blocks, the principal being inhabited by twelve hun-dred people, the two smaller ones by six hundred. Eighteen hundred to two thousand is the number thought necessary for the purposes of carrying out to sary for the purposes of carrying out to the full extent a thorough system of teaching, of mutual insurance for the sick, the aged, the widows and orphans, these being chief features of the ideal workingman's home. Besides these blocks, there are special school-houses, a theater, restaurants, bakeries, bath and wash-houses, nurseries, studios for drawing and modeling, workshops and foundries, as shown by our illustrations. The Palace stands in a large garden; then there are parks, too, and kitchengardens, cultivated by the members of the association. The river l'Oise runs through the grounds. In each block is a large square space covered with grass, and each floor has a gallery facing the court. The cutrances and staircases are at each corner. All sanitary arrangements are as good as pos-sible. The garbage is collected in special rooms with large trap-doors, from the openings of which the ashes from the openings of which the ashes are thrown into the cellars. Thence they are removed daily. On the ground-floor of the buildings are the store-rooms, meat-markets, and shops, all conducted on a co-operative principle. Much stress is laid on the fact that Mr. Godin and his officers reside in the values, and express, through their ax-

palace, and exercise through their example an excellent influence on the general tone of the community. Unity and good - fellowship is developed amongst the members, whilst each has his own home and enjoys perfect lib-erty. So good a moral tone has been attained that in twenty-five years it was not once found necessary to have re-course to the law or the protection of a coart of justice. Could there be a bet-ter proof of the softening, civilizing inonce of joint interests and of an extended home life? All the inhabitants of the Familistere are known to one an-

in the have at least \$100 invested in the ended some life? All the inhabitants of the Familistere are known to one another, and the conduct of every one, whether child or adult, is open to implicate the constant meeting of parents and teachers, who thus are enabled to communicate with each other. There are about four himself and the conduct of every one, whether child or adult, is open to implicate the constant meeting of parents and teachers, who thus are enabled to communicate with each other. There are about four himself and the conduct of every one, whether the constant meeting of parents and teachers, who has are enabled to communicate with each other. There are about four himself and the conduction of the anomat himself and the conduction of the anomatic of the ano

sport with the Reautiful Raggians, or Bird of Paradise.

children from two to four years old re-ceive a sort of kindergarten instruction in singing, counting, object lessons and the like. In the school, girls and boys are taught together. They graduate at thirteen or fourteen, and after that they can pursue higher studies. In some of the courses of natural sciences many grown-up associates join. The Fami-isters has a library of over three thou-sand volumes, and books are lent to be taken home. In the store every thing is kept necessary for housekeeping and for wear. The capital invested in them is part of the general fund; prices are fixed by the committee. No member is obliged to buy at these stores, personal

abliged to buy at these stores, personal liberty being the underlying principle of the scheme. The storekeepers, mostly women, receive good salaries. Besides a quantity of bath-rooms, a swimming-bath is open free at all hours and all days. Necessary precautions against fire are taken, and a wellagainst fire are taken, and a well-organized volunteer corps of firemen is ever ready to help. They wear their uniforms on special occasions, when they also act as a police. In ordi-nary times no special supervision is needed; the entrances of the Palace have no doors, except those for protection in winter. The names of the residents, with the number of their apartment, are tabulated at each en-trance to the building. Notice boards are put up for miscellaneous purposes, some being reserved for the scholastic dion, on which the names of the best pupils are published. When an apart-ment is to rent it is advertised; the lowest price is mentioned. Offers are

lowest price is mentioned. Offers are then sent in, under scaled envelopes, and it is let to the highest bidder.* Every year a number of festivities are celebrated with splendor, especially those in honor of "childhood," and another in glorification of "labor." Choral societies, theatrical and musical clubs, are fully organized, besides which professional actors come twice a month to give performances. Insur-ance against sickness is compulsory. Each member, male and female, has to pay a small amount towards it. Fines, paid in the workshops for infringement cation, and among the papers published in its columns are some treating of the abolition of aggressive wars—the sub-stitution of arbitration—of the true advancement of labor interests and other esting subjects. The organization of the general man-

agement is as follows: The association is governed by a managing director, who is assisted by a board of adminisstantaneously, and then I caught the scarlet and gold of the bird. I "drawed" on him, and the next moment had the satisfaction of holding in my hand my first bird of paradise. It was a lovely male specimen, in all the search of three years, in general assembly, and of the heads of the various departments. A council of supervision, composed of three associates, is nominated for one year at the general meeting. All members of the board can be re-elected. Mr. Godin is managing director for life; his successor by election will be appointed for life also, but a vote of the general assembly can revoke the appointment, according to the statutes of the association. Such members as aspire to a position on one of the boards must have been in attendance on their meetings for a certain time. To be admitted they must pass examination to insure the theoretical and practical capacities of the candidates. The heads of departments and those in responsible positions are nominated by the director. They must also have certain qualifications. Salaries can only be raised on sufficient proof of the increased ability of the worker.

The foundries and works are divided into a number of shops and different sections under the control of a foreman. sections under the control of a foreman. The working day is ten hours. The scale of payment for piece work is regulated by the workmen themselves. All objections raised on this subject are first examined by a committee of delegates elected by the general body of workmen. The wages range from \$10 (50 francs) to \$100 per month; of the wages workers one hundred and five are employed in the foundry, thirty-six in the "Familistere" and sixteen in the schools. These wage-workers are classed as employes, or clerks engaged classed as employes, or clerks engaged in the administration. Beside these are the working-men and women and ap-prentices, of whom eleven thousand and forty-six are at work in the foundry and twenty-eight in the "Familistere;" the wages of these range from \$3 to \$20 fortnightly. Mr. Godin has come to the conclusion that the respective share of labor's and capital's profits is determined by and should be in proportion to the number of dollars paid to cach under the form of interest to capital—ander that of wages to labor. At the "Familistere" labor's share of the profits is eight times larger than that of capital, as the total of sajaries per annum is \$377,600, while the interest held in the concern by its financial backers and forty-six are at work in the foundry in the concern by its financial backers

in the concern by its financial backers is only \$46,000.

In establishing the association, Mr. Godin found workmen who had served him for a number of years, and who had helped him to build up his fortune. He accordingly, with a view of doing justice to these, has thus divided the participants in the prolits: (1) Partners, 68 persons; (2) societaires, 95 persons; (3) ourticipants, 573 persons; (4) auxiliapersons, (2) solicitaires, 55 persons, (3) participants, 573 persons; (4) auxiliaries, 258 persons; (5) interested, 286 persons. The partners must be over twenty-five years old, must have been employed five years at the familistere, and st have at least \$100 invested in the enterprise; their share amounts to the double of their salaries. The societaires must be over twenty-one years old and

RARE GAME.

As New Guinea at present occupies a good deal of the attention of the outer world, some account of that part of the country favored by the bird of paradise. may be of interest to some of your

A party of girls, on sighting us, came tumbling down in quest of tobacco. They were exceedingly affable and engaging in their ways, and had no false modesty about them. Having rested a few minutes, during which I made as many engagements to chew bitel nut (New Guinean method of making love) with the most tempting of the crowd, I scrambled up the remainder of the way. After a three miles tramping through the gardens we arrived at the head of a dry water-course, which had into the day of the condition of the condition of the way.

Agood polish for tortoise shell is gaging in their ways, and had no false dry water-course which led into the depths of the forest. We were now on the verge of the haunts of the raggiana. Huge trees rose towering above our heads, while the undergrowth of shrubs, creepers and "lawyers" was so dense and tangled that no animal with any and tangled that no animal with any body unlike that of a wild boar could force its way through. The trees with which the hills are covered are very lofty, and bare of branches or foliage to the height of one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty feet. It is on the uppermost boughs of these trees that the bird of paradise gambols, and one requires a close-shooting gun to kill at that distance.

that distance.

After being kept awake a great part of the night by the murmur of the natives chatting around their fire, I dropped off to sleep, and was awakened just at daylight by a shaking and a voice hoursely whispering "jiaki" (raggiana). I roused myself and listened. The first light of day was just struggling through the dusk of the tree-tops, when I caught in the far distance the sound of a piercing cry, rising in power and shrillness with each repetition. The sound may be conveyed by the words kak-kak-kak, etc. It is very much like kak-kak-kak, etc. It is very much like the cry of an Indian bird, whose tech-nical name I do not know, but which is generally known by the name of the "hot weather" bird. No sooner had I jumped from my hammock than close at hand I heard the same cry. To seize my gun and slip on my boots was the work of a moment, and the next minute work of a moment, and the next minute of a huge tree to a spot that the native was pointing to, and where the bird was calling. Nothing resembling a raggi-ana could I see until suddenly a ray of smilight flashed over the distant mountains, lighting up the forest almost in-stantaneously; and then I caught the

those in responsible positions are nominated by the director. They must also collaret of vividly green feathers projecting from and overlapping the for-mer. From the tail project two shafts about six inches in length, unfeathered, with the exception of the extreme ends from each of which a small circular dist of bright metallic feathers spront. The magnificent sexpennis and rifle-bird in-habit the Mount Owen-Stanley and Astrolabe ranges, which lie about Astrolabe ranges, which lie about twenty miles beyond where I was. In three days I bagged eighteen raggianas, three king birds, six gouras and some smaller pigeons.—London Field.

ANCIENT GLUTTONS. The Extravagance of the Roman Emperors The history of the Cæsars, with some exceptions, is the narrative of a continial orgie. Take the notorious group at random—Commodus, Caligula, Tiberius, Verus, Vitelus, Nero, Heliogaba lus, Domitian. These men spent their lives in a round of monstrous debaucheries. The day and night, we are assured, were not long enough for their

rovels. Verus, the first to increase the number of guests from nine to twelve, prolonged his support broughout the night. Nero sat at table from midday to midnight. Tiberius spent two days and a night at the festive board. They had huge suppties—not only the gives. night. Nero sat at table from midday to midnight. Tiberius spent two days to midnight. Tiberius spent two days and a night at the festive board. They had huge appetites—not only the gigantic Maximilian, who devoured forty pounds of flesh meat and drank five gallons of wine at a meal, but finical dandles like Commodus, who at even in the bath; Vitellius, who ceased eating only when he slept: Domitian, who "ate out of his hand" to stay his stomach in the intervals of regular repasts. Heliographus slept: Domitian, who "ate out of his hand" to stay his stomach in the intervals of regular repasts. Heliogabalus was perhaps the most elaborate, Vitellius the most extravagant, in his daily like the soil line and mellow. To hasten the germination of the seed it may be soaked twenty-four hours in water before planting. Do not, in planting, cover the seed too deep. When one remembers how readily sorfare. The latter squandered in seven months £7,000,000, chiefly on his table. The total staggers belief, but let us examine the figures on the other side. The Roman empire is reported to have paid £65 or so for a mullet; a brace of pigeons cost £112s. At an entertainment given to Vitellius by its breakers is living or threat times to work and subjected to the spring rains, it would seem as though no covering was needed; and, in fact, but little covering is needed if the other conditions are pigeons cost £112s. At an entertain-right. A general rule for covering seeds

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Dry earth or muck in the stable will ave maoure, prevent disease and keep the milk from being tainted .- Troy

-If your eyes are inclined to be weak and inflamed, bathe often with salt water, and at night rub the lids with a little fresh lard.—Western Rural.

—A good polish for tortoise shell is made of rouge powder, which rubbed on with a soft rag and rubbed thoroughly, will serve to give an excellent polish. The shell should be rubbed with the hand afterward.—The House-stell.

—A good potato, when cut, will show a light cream color, and a white froth will be the result produced by rubbing the cut surfaces together. Reject that variety where drops of water appear. Another test is to put potatoes into a solution of salt; the good will sink, the poor float.—N. E. Far : cr.

-A Quick Way to Pickle Eggs: Boil one-half hour, cut them in halves length-wise, lay them in a deep dish while hot, You can put salt and pepper on them.
You can put salt and pepper on them, or stick them with whole cloves if you like. They are much nicer fresh than after they have been kept several days. -Toledo Blade

Kerosene oil, spilled upon the car-pet, will often entirely disappear if the room is kept free from dust. If the spot still remains, a thick coating of powdered French chalk put over the spot and occasionally heated by laying a piece of brown paper upon it, and passing a hot iron over it, will generally remove the off.—Good Health.

-The crop of apples was so large in many of the Eastern States last year that farmers fed them to their horses. The animals acquired a taste for them and ate them liberally. This spring when they sought to dispose of their horses in city markets they were con-demned by persons who considered themselves experts because their teeth were black and presumed to be unound. - Albamy Journal. -In Canada, where tine crops of

eas are grown, the seed is treated with daster in the following way: Half a bushel of phaster is put in a washtub with a bushel of peas. Just enough water to cover the peas and plaster is added, and the mixture stirred with a stick. The peas, thus coated with plaster, are sowed before the plaster has a chance to dry. The land ought to be in good condition.

-Recipe for Custard: Boll the rind of one orange until it is tender; pound it fine in a mortar and add to it one tablespoonful of brandy, the juice of two oranges, half a pound of sugar, the yolks of four eggs and the whites of three, beat well for ten minutes and then add one pint of milk. Set the mix-ture on the fire and stir in one direction until it is set. Turn into custard cup or glass dishes and serve cold.—Phila delphia Call.

SORGHUM PLANTING. i-Tropleal Plant Which Re-

In planting sorghum, it should be borne in mind that the plant is more or less tropical in its nature, and hence it is not wise to begin planting too early, Directly after corn planting is soon enough. The ground must be well warmed up before planting, so as to push the germination of the seed as rapidly as possible. Those who have grown for the first week or two. This is the critical time in the life of the crop, and critical time in the life of the crop, and it is important that it be given all the chances possible. This is the time, too, when the weeds are pushing up and growing with the greatest vigor. By deferring the planting, a chance is given for weeds to start, and then be killed

just before planting the sorghum.

To keep the weeds from injuring the crop is a matter of great importance. We have no doubt that more loss results to sorghum-growers through foul land than by any other means; and the necessity of having the land for this crop as clean as possible from weeds, and to keep those that are there in subjection, can not be too strongly urged.

A good preparation for sorghum, both to clear the land of weeds and to give

c Fabrica for Summer Wear in Als

The thin fabries for midsummer wear are shown in great variety. Many of the so-called canvas goods are classed among them, but since they must be made over satin or silk, they can not be —For ingrowing nails, heat a little tallow very hot in a spoon, and pour on the sore place; there will be but little pain if the tallow is perfectly heated. If very bad it may be necessary to repeat — Western Placeman.

considered cool. They will help utilize old satins and silks that are good for no other purpose. Unless this canvas is of a superior quality it will fray and cut on the seams. The extreme close-fitting style is observed in making all thin considered cool. They will help utilize from appearances. It will be well for women making their thin dresses on their own responsibility to remember that any fitted thin material not placed upon a close lining should be made with French seams—i. e., the cutting should leave space for two narrow seams to be sewed first upon the right side, near the edge, then turned and sewed on the wrong side, thus forming a fell. Yet Fashion's laws allow a wide latitude fortunately, and there are easy and graceful designs that give the freedom that is always graceful in warm dom that is always graceful in warm weather, and at the same time preserve the general outline figure, robbed of its sharp angles. A useful dress is made in the following manner and is easy laundried, which is one important point in making up wash goods. The goods should be plain on the shoulder and fulled at the waist as much as the uncut darts will permit in front, and allowance made in the center back-seam for a corresponding fullness in the back, and all to be sewed into a belt. The skirt should be plain and full, with a deep hem; the sleeves scantly fulled at the shoulder and rather short at the at the shoulder and rather short at the hand is a style pretty in itself, and forms a basis for elaboration that may give wide variety. The waist may be laid in perpendicular plaits, and the skirt finished by a group of tucks above the bem, with the sleep watched as a full of the control of sleeve matched, as a fall of lace, broad or narrow, placed around the neck and extended to the waist line. This style is by no means new, but affords a com promise between a morning wrapper and something more elaborate, and re-tains its popularity for ginghams, calicoes and cambries. The above design is the first remove from severe simplicity Even in wash goods a low peasant waist may be added; this is very pretty made of gingham, sateen or chambery in solid colors—pink, green, blue—in contrast with or matching, which is better, the figures of the body material, the same being used for other trimming, bands or side manels, in which case these set these side panels in which case these sets the same being used for other trimming, bands or side manels, in which case these sets the same being used for the same being used fo side panels, in which case these are gored, or the front is entire, made of the solid colors. Draperies are as buf-fant as ever and tournours as large. Sleeves for thin fabrics begin to show nore generous proportions. Elbow sleeves broader than those worn for a

long time are promised. Sleeves made in puffs from shoulder to wrist, between which the fullness is drawn on cords around the arm, and aimilar puffs lengthwise, are made occasionally.

The old fashion of white waists with colored skirts is revived. olored skirts is revived. These are commended for economy and useful-ness. Basques of thick white-figured goods like vestings are provided for home and street wear. These are ornamented by large buttons of gilt and other metals. Stripes are conspicuously prominent in all the new goods; some of the striped ginghams are beautiful, both so well supplied with these as now Both are to be had in widths from th narrowest edges to tasse sufficiently broad for skirt depths. These are made full, with gimp waists, the lace to be worn over under-slips of color, with

FATS AND FRAUD. The Bogus-Butter Business Viewed From

An Impartial Standpoint. Some persons have assumed that because butter-substitutes have been prepared so skillfully that persons could not tell the real from the false butter when placed side by side, therefore the false is as wholesome as the true. The gestibility of the animal-fats, tallow and lard, as compared with milk-fats, or but ter. The digestibility is to be considered not from the standpoint of robust and vigorous men like miners and lumbermen, but from the standpoint of those who consume but little fat except butter, namely, women and children A Russian may make a light suppe of half-a-dozen tallow candles and an Esquiman may swallow pound after pound of train blubber, but these facts would give little assistance in arranging a dietary for the refined and delicate.

Milk-fats are the most easily digested of all known fatty bodies, with the possible exception of fresh olive oil.

If tallow and lard separately are difficult of digestion by delicate persons, will a mixture of these, to constitute sixty to seventy-five per cent. of a compound, no matter how thoroughly dis-guised, acquire such an increase of digestibility as to place them on a par with the milk-fats? If not, then their sale as butter is a fraud, and a damage

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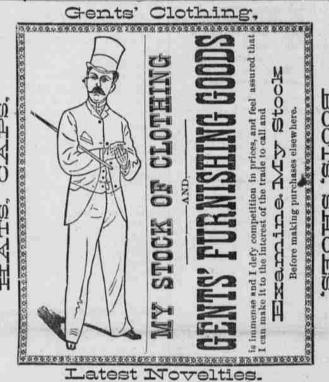
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